

The Daily Gazetteer:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21. 1736.

N^o 255.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



It hath been evidently shewn, in the Course of these Papers, that the Cession of the Dutchies of Bar and Lorain to France, is a Sacrifice of no Importance, comparable with the Advantages stipulated in the Preliminary Articles for the House of Austria, and the Concessions which France and her Allies have thereby made for the Re-establishment of the Repose of Christendom.

But his Majesty having declared from the Throne to his Parliament, as the Emperor has done to the Germanick Body assembled in the Dyet of Ratisbon, That the Preliminary Articles contained no essential Variation from the Plan proposed by his Majesty and the States, it became very naturally the Business of the Craftsman, and all the Enemies of the Government, to possess Mankind with an high Opinion of the Value of these Dutchies, in order to falsify his Majesty's Speech, and depreciate the Merit of that Management, which hath reconciled so many contending Interests, and thereby laid the Foundation of a lasting Peace to the present, and perhaps to future Ages.

Mr. D'Auvergne is now informed, * That the whole Dominions of Lorain are to be delivered up to France, in Consideration of an Annuity to the Duke, in lieu of the Revenues, till the Vacancy of Tuscany happens; and comforts himself with the Hope, that some Difficulties have already risen upon that Head. Every Body must see that the eventual Succession stipulated for the Duke of Lorain, is much more precarious now than it was in the other Case, when both Parties were to enter into Possession of their respective Shares at one and the same Time.

This is certainly a good Maxim in general; but there is no Rule without an Exception, and, in the present Case, the immediate Entrance of King Stanislaus into the Possession of these Dutchies, with the Consent of their Sovereign, will not render the Tuscan Succession a jot more hazardous.

1. The Dutchies of Bar and Lorain (if not yielded to France, but preserved in the Ducal Family till the other Inheritance falls) would be no Pledge in the Duke's Hands, nor any Tie upon the Court of France, to suffer that Expectancy to take place, because the can, at any time, seize upon these Dutchies, without Opposition.

2. The Tuscan Succession is secured to the Duke of Lorain, by the Admission of the Imperial Troops; and, in Fact, the immediate Possession of that Dutchy will be really delivered up to the Duke of Lorain, as the other two Dutchies to France, if Mr. D'Auvergne's Information should prove true.

Upon this Supposition indeed the Duke of Lorain will not receive the Revenues of the Dutchy of Tuscany, until the Contingency happens; whereas France will receive the Revenues of Lorain immediately in one Hand, and pay them back to the Duke in another; a Variation which I cannot but be very detrimental to the Trade of this Nation, and dangerous to the Balance of Power in Europe.

As the eldest Archdutchess should die without Issue, and the Dutchy of Tuscany thereby be separated from the Dominions of the House of Austria into the Lorain Family, it will then be, to all Intents and Purposes, in Hands equally advantageous to the Commerce of Britain, as it hath hitherto been in the Family of Medici; because whoever is possessed of that Dutchy, without any other Dominions, will always be a neutral Prince, and endeavour to maintain a good Correspondence with the Maritime Powers.

The main Point wherein the Trade and Interest of England are concerned, is not whether the Emperor or the Duke of Lorain shall have Tuscany, but that to wrest it out of the Hands of the House of Bourbon.

And this Point being gained * the Power of the House of Austria in the second Daughter will not be so far weakened (in Failure of Issue by the first) as to be rendered unable to preserve the Balance established by this Treaty; which those that condemn it the most, envy the Ministry the Honour of procuring, and are only uneasy that it was not made by themselves.

Nor will the Possession of the Tuscan Ports by the King of Naples put him into any Capacity of disturbing our Commerce, as long as we are Masters at Sea. The Terror of a British Squadron weighing Anchor in the Port of Naples itself, will always oblige that Prince to observe the strictest Neutrality with us in Times of War; and we have no more Reason to be afraid of losing the Friendship of that Court, than of quarrelling with the Duke of Tuscany.

There is a grand Fallacy in all the Reasoning of this Writer concerning the Tuscan Ports; for he represents the giving them to a younger Son of the Crown of Spain by a second Venter, to be one and the same Thing as giving them to France by the two Treaties of Partition, or to the Duke of Anjou, according to the Propositions at Gertruydenbergh.

The Amity between France and the King of Naples, and even between him and the Crown of Spain, cannot be reasonably supposed to last any longer than the Life of the present King Philip, upon whose Demise we shall consider him no longer as a Spaniard, and influenced by the Bourbon Councils, but merely as an Italian Prince.

If indeed these Ports, together with Naples and Sicily, had been re-annexed to the Spanish Monarchy, from which they were formerly severed, it would create very just Apprehensions of Danger in the Minds of all who wish well to the Trade and Interest of Britain.

Our Fleets indeed would have the same Power of visiting Naples and Sicily to whomsoever they are allotted; but the King of the Two Sicilies would not be influenced thereby in so high a Degree, if he was likewise King of Spain and the Indies, as now, when all his Dependencies are in our Power, without a Possibility of making any Reprisals.

These Things are so plain and obvious to the meanest Capacity, that one can hardly conceive how a Set of the brightest Wits in the Nation should perplex themselves with such unnecessary Fears for their Country; and I am almost tempted to believe, that the melancholy Considerations they complain of, arise from another Cause.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
Lincoln's Inn.

WM. PRYNN.

* See ditto.

Yesterday came the following Advice by a Mail from Holland.

Rome, March 27. O. S.

It was in every Body's Mouth, and is still the Opinion of a great many People, that the Prince de Santa Croce, as was mentioned in my former, had made 4 or 5 Articles of Agreement with the Malecontents; but this happens to be a Mistake. 'Tis true indeed, that they proposed those Articles, and would fain have had them granted; but the Prince de Santa Croce, by the Force of his Arguments, and his winning Behaviour, prevailed with the Populace to be content with the Release of such of their Body as had been committed to Prison. Having learn'd the Names of the Prisoners from the Ringleaders of the Mob, who advanced to the House from whence he harangued them, he gave those Names to the Marquis de Crescenzi, who carried the List to the Ministry, and then returned with the Culprits, and set them at Liberty, as has been already said. This was all that wanted to be rectified in my last Account, the rest being true to a Tittle.

Cardinal Acquaviva, the Spanish Ambassador, talked at first in a very high Strain; but his Eminence soon changed his Note, and, at the Request of the Ministry, not only sent away the Spanish Officers who had Commissions for raising Men in nine Post Chaises; but declared likewise, that he should

not concern himself in favour of any of the Pope's Subjects that should be convicted of having been employed by the Spanish Officers to decoy young Fellows into the Service.

Monday last the Government published a second Edict, prohibiting the raising of Men in the Ecclesiastical State for any foreign Power; the tumultuous assembling of the Populace, on any Pretext whatever; and the wearing of Cockades to denote their Attachment to one crowned Head or another: And to give the more Force to this Decree, the Pope's Troops have not only been augmented with 800 Men, but three private Persons, and particularly the Duke Cesarini's Porter, suspected to have been Deceits for the Spanish recruiting Officers, have been summoned to surrender themselves Prisoners, on Pain of Death. By the aforesaid Edict the Populace are forbid to insult any Foreigner whatsoever; and all the Parishes are to give in an Account of the Number of Inhabitants that are missing, to the End, that, if they are listed, the necessary Diligence may be used for obtaining their Liberty. And Orders have been sent from the Pope, to all the Governors of the Towns in the Ecclesiastical State, to apprehend all Infiltrators that they find, without Distinction. But notwithstanding all these Precautions, on the 20th or 21st Instant, some Infiltrators had formed a Design to carry off by Force the Secretary of the Abbe Monti, and the Son of Amadori, one of our Judges, and would certainly have effected their Design, if, by good Luck, the Patrole had not that Moment passed by, who apprehended the Officers, and committed them to Prison. A Piece of Rope was found upon them, which they made use of, as 'tis said, for securing the Fellows whom they apprehended. On the 24th Sentence of Death was pronounced against three Men of this City, who are absconded since Information has been given that they were of the Gang of Infiltrators. These Precautions having, for the present, established the publick Tranquility, the Provost-Marshal did, last Tuesday Night, apprehend two Lieutenants and Lancepresados, who belonged to the Party that imprisoned the Imperial Officer Captain Donghi; but one of the Lieutenants made his Escape as they were carrying him to Prison; and some of the Marshal's Men that were his Accomplices, absconding at the same time, they were obliged to take up six others, in order to make up the Number of twelve, who were carried last Wednesday to Civita Vecchia, to be put on board the Gallies.

Sunday last as the Pope gave the usual Benediction to infinite Numbers of People, from the Gallery at the Quirinal, they cried out incessantly, Long live Pope Corsini; Long live the Emperor. Next Day the Chevalier de St. George, and his Sons, went to wish the Pope a happy Easter. M. Coiro, our Governor, will certainly be made a Cardinal next Monday, and Signor Nicolini, a Florentine, is to succeed him as our Governor.

Naples, March 23. O. S. The Importation of any Foreign Gazettes or other News Papers, is prohibited here for the future, under a certain Penalty; but that the Publick may not be altogether ignorant of what passes abroad, an exclusive Privilege is granted to the King's Printer for the Publication of an Italian Gazette after the same has been examin'd by a Licentier. This has been thought a necessary Prohibition to prevent the Consequences of any Reflections or Discourses that People might be apt to indulge themselves in upon the Perusal of any foreign Copies, or the Relation of any foreign Events. The Government continues to apprehend Disaffected Persons, and such as take a Liberty of publicly censuring the Measures that are enter'd into for increasing the Revenues, and improving the Commerce of the Kingdom. 'Tis observ'd, that the Men who are the most forward to find Fault, are the Clergy, both Secular and Regular; and there's little Doubt to be made, that the Design which is on foot to deprive them of several Franchises, which are too great a Burden upon the Laity, has put them upon reviling the Government; however several of them are committed to Prison.

Leighorn, March 29. O. S. The second Transport of Spaniards failed three Days ago, consisting of 69 Vessels, convoy'd by two Men of War, having on board 6 Regiments of Foot, with the Miquelets, and a great Quantity

* See Craftsman April 10.

† See ditto.

* See ditto.

† See ditto.

Quantity of Ammunition. The third and last Transport is also preparing to be gone, and as fast as the Troops arrive they go on board the Ships that lie ready to take them. It has been observed, that for this fortnight past, the Duke de Montemar has made more than ordinary Dispatch to evacuate this Great Dutchy, which is ascribed to the Success of the Negotiations for re-establishing a good Understanding between the Courts of Vienna and Spain. They write from Florence, that the Duke de Montemar being informed that notwithstanding his late Prohibition against affording Shelter to the Spanish Deserters, in any of the Convents, two of those Deserters were admitted into a Convent of the Minim Friars at Prato. He sent a proper Officer to reclaim them, and upon Refusal to deliver them up, he caused a Detachment of 100 Grenadiers to march into the Convent, who found the Deserters and brought them off. There's Advice, that the Regency of Algiers has sent 4 Persons of Distinction to the Malecontents of the Isle of Corsica, with a powerful Supply of Money, Artillery and Ammunition. At the same time we are assured, that the Republick of Genoa has obtained a Supply of Troops from the Court of France for reducing those Malecontents to their Duty. We hear that the Count de Stampa has already received the Imperial Diploma, which declares him Governor of Mantua.

Gotha, April 7. O. S. The Princess Augusta has, by a Letter which was communicated to the Lord Delaware, confirmed her Intention of leaving Altemberg the 4th Instant; so that 'tis hoped nothing will prevent her Highness's setting out from this Place the 17th. The Baron d'Uffel, chief Minister to his most illustrious Highness the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, proposes to set out from hence for England on Monday next.

Berlin, April 10. O. S. King Stanislaus is not yet arrived here, nor is it certainly known what retards his Journey.

Ratisbon, April 8. O. S. Mr. Robinson, his Britannick Majesty's Minister at the Imperial Court, has passed thro' this Place from Vienna, in his Way to London. It is advised from Vienna the 3d Instant, that the Duke d'Arenberg had been sent for by Express to repair thither, in order to go and take upon him the Government of the Milanese.

Hague, April 16. O. S. We have received Advice by the last Letters from Vienna, that all Affairs relating to the Peace are entirely adjusted between the Emperor and the French King. The States of the Province of Holland continue Assembled, and it is believed, will not separate till the Reduction proposed of the Forces of this State be brought to a Determination. The Princess Dowager of Hesse Philippsdahl, who resided here many Years, died Yesterday in a very advanced Age.

L O N D O N.

We are informed by Letters from Spain, that the Court not only disavows the Hostilities committed against the Portuguese in America; but Don Joseph Patinho has also declared to the Ministers of France, England and Holland, that his Majesty had issued no particular Order to stop or take any Portuguese Ships, except the General Orders that have been in Force a long Time against those Ships that carry on a Contraband Trade: They add, that an Express is actually sent to America, with Orders for an Enquiry into the Affair; and that the other Differences betwixt that and the Portuguese Court, are in a way of Accommodation.

They write from Vienna, that M. du Theil has settled with the Imperial Ministers the Affair relating to the actual Possession of Lorain by the French King; and that the Dutchess of Lorain gives fresh Tokens of her Pregnancy.

The Marquis de Monti arrived the 8th Instant at Hamburgh, to which Place he was convey'd by 50 Dragoons, whom he there dismissed, after having made the Commanding Officer a handsome Present, besides a Gratuity to the Soldiers. He has taken up his Lodging with M. Poussin, the French Minister at Hamburgh.

They write from Paris, that M. de Voltaire, who is returned thither from Champagne, has had a personal Proof of the Honour which his Character had acquired by his Tragedy of *Alzire*: for going to the French Comedy Theatre on the 5th Instant, he was saluted from the Pit by a general Clap, and an almost unanimous Call for *Alzire*. — The Jansenist Clergymen lately apprehended at Paris, are set at Liberty, there being no Proof of their having taken any dangerous Steps with regard to the Constitution Unigenitus. — Several Persons are lately condemned to the Pillory and Banishment, for having privately printed the following Pieces, viz. *Thoughts upon the Predigies of our Days*, alluding to the Miracles of the Abbe Paris; *Truth persecuted by Falshood*, alluding to the Disputes about the

Ball Unigenitus; and another Tract of the same Nature, intitled, *Reflections on the Babylonish Captivity*. All these three Tracts are condemned to be torn in Pieces, and burnt by the Hangman in the Place de Greve, as scandalous Libels, contrary to Religion, and to the publick Tranquillity.

We hear that the Earl of Euston, Son to the Duke of Grafton, is nominated Lord Chamberlain to the Princess of Saxe-Gotha, after her Marriage with the Prince of Wales.

This Morning the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq; will embark on board one of his Majesty's Yachts at Greenwich, on his Return for Holland.

We hear that the Lords of the Admiralty have an Account of the Death of Captain Forrester, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Kingfish at Jamaica, which carried the late Governor Cunningham to that Island.

Yesterday one William Whale was committed to Newgate by Col. Deveil, for privately and feloniously stealing from the Dwelling House of Sir John Robinson at Kensington, an Iron Casement, Glais and all. A Parcel of Lead was found upon him, and his Pocket-Tools to loosen and cut Lead, as also an Iron Hatchet.

Errata. In the Gazetteer of the 10th, Col. 1. read inveigling the Dissenters. Col. 2. r. keep Pace with Mr. D'Anvers.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-half. India 175. South Sea 97 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 7-8ths. New ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 103 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-8th. Royal Assurance 107 to 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. 3 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 6 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 16 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. 17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 3 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

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